what they have done. [Cheers.] They are not fond of-rehearsing their past; nor do they claim that upon any record within the epoch of our times—dating from 1858 to this moment—have they saything to which they can point with pride. [Cheers.]

FOLLOWING IN REPUBLICAN POOTSTEPS. Their whole point seems to be that they will not be so far diverse in their actions and in their conduct from the lessons that we have taugut them, but that the country may be intrusted to them for a brief space at least, until some new disaster shall retire them from continued con-

But we don't stop at the past. In regard to the city's interests, the State's Interests, and in the coming year in regard to the country's interest for the present and also for the future—the Republican party has declared its

regard to the country's interest for the present and also for the future—the Republican party has declared its principles and purposes distinctly, without concealment and without obscurity. [Cheers.]

The stigma and the ruin of the good fame of this city has been wrought before your eyes. It has been by the Democratic p. aty. Contrast the record of the Republican party. Where can you find any records in our council, in our courto), is our theories, in our activities for the welfare of this city, that can make one single reprach—that can show that the Republican party is unfit for the centuct of municipal affairs!

Look through the rest of the country and see whether in Chicago, in Chectonati, in Ralmarre, where have with good fame, have with property, have with all the interests of society has been wrought out—see whether any of these evils have come from the Republicans! [Cheers.] These are our ideas on this subject [cheers, and this is our past on these questions—a past that we point to with price. [Cheers.]

And now for this State. Does not everybody know whether we want to make a division between the Decalogue and the saloons, cutting the sunday in two! Are the Republicans for that! [A voice, "Ne," and cheers.] On the question of whether there is to be a restriction of all the mischiefs that pertain to the liquor trade, which side have we of that! We are for provibilition by opion, where communities are strong enough to exercise and enforce!! [Crees of "Good! and cheers.] We are, by taxation, regulating, controlling and gradually reducing and extirpating the mischiefs in communities not strong enough to enforce prohibition. [Cheers.]

THE ONLY RESPONSE FROM THE DEMOCRATS. And there is no response on the part of the Democratic party, except an anxious solicitude that we should not introduce sumptuary laws. [Laughter.] Who ever heard of a sumptuary law on this side of the Atlantic? Who ever heard of a sumptuary law on the other side of the Atlantic for the last 300 years ! And now this terror is put forward to thwart the purposes of the Republican

Labor and our industries-who doubts what side the Republican party is on on that living question! Who ever knew a greater, a more courageous or a more intel-ligent Anti Poverty Society than the Republican party f

(Great cheering.)

These are the five issues. It is for these great questions that we bring you the well-tried ideas of the kepublican party, and the record of its conduct of affairs, to which we point with pride. [Cheers.] Now, the trouble with our Democratic friends, in their opposition to the Republicans, is not that we are not practical enough, but we are toe practical for them. We have been from the beginning; we are at present, and we mean to be in the future a practical party, with firm ideas and pride in its own career. [Loud and prolonged cheering.]

INSPIRING ADDRESS OF MR. HISCOCK. It seemed as if Senator Hiscock's hearseness,

due to his open air speeches through the State, was going to interfere seriously with his efforts, but in a few minutes he succeeded in overcoming the difficulty to the satisfaction of everybody. He spoke as follows:

I am here briefly to discuss the political situation and he issues that are involved in the election so near. We I am here briefly to discuss the political situation and the issues that are involved in the election so near. We are on the askiroish mae of the great National political conflict that will take place in 1885, and we must organize for that contest. And here in New York every election is National in its consequences, [Applause.] Three years ago the Democracy, or a party culling itself by that name [laughter], made up of oll-time Democrats, Maganaps, or Civil service Reformers and Prohibitionists, all united, pooled their issues and wrested the Federal Government from the Republican party. We have had more than two years and a half of Democratic Administration and one entire Congress, you have seen what husbeen done and are now able to measure the incompetency of the party in power. Mr. Cleveland pledged the condinct have mentioned that he would remely alleged abuses that they charged had crept into the administration of the Government in the twenty-four years of Republican administration. [Laughter.]

And the i-epublican party was overthrown and defeaed, and what pleage has been redeemed! The Democrateparty in its last state Convention told us that we were
collecting taxes from an oppressed people at the rate of
100 millions of dollars annually in excess of the needs of
the Geverament. When they allexed that in 1881 the
declaration was false, but now, with that part of the
National debt due and payable discharged, paid off, this
charge of theirs is practically true. True it it, also, that
in the two-years and eight months the Democratic Administration has held the Government it has been muchle
to formulate any plan for relief for the people from these
burdens that Democracy would unlie upon or the vecople
accept. Applause. If there is one here who joined in
the ouslangst against the Republican party in 1884. It
call his attention to this fact. One entire Congress
has wasted its time and not a single
measure has been passed for the relief of the people.
Place upon a piece of white paper all that has been a
complished by this Administration in redeeming the
pledges it made in the interest of the reforms it premised, and the sheet will retain its virgin whiteness when
you are done. I Laugher.)

WHY THE "RASCALS" WERE TURNED OUT. They turned the Republican party out of wer to obtain possession of and to examine the books. Turn the rascals out" was the party erg, and immediately were forced to investigate and remove the rascals ple and pledged themselves to reduce the taxes, but they ve been unequal to the task, and now go to the people of the country with the old party cry, the old platforms that it must be done, after two years and a half and more of failures, thus admitting their incapacity to deal with the question. Two years and eight months and nothing has been accomplished. Yes, there has been something accomplished by the Administration. The Republican party always stood piedged to the support, by liberal pensions, of the defenders of the Union [apliberal pensions, of the defenders of the Union [apause]; this has been our policy since the close of the ar, and President Cleveland has been able to send uping from the White Heuse, or from the Halls of quitaltion, 100 of our Union veterans to be supported the charity of their friends or by the different States,

as pumpers.
Yes, he has vetoed 100 pension bills and they tell us that some money has been saved; how much! Postibly \$100,000 the first year and \$12,000 or \$15,000 for the subsequent years they may remain with us. Time will quickly accomplish what the civil war failed to do and subsequent years they may remain with us. Time will quickly accomplish what the civil war failed to do and soon the remnant of our Union army will join the majority of their comrades. Well, I have no sympathy with those vetoes (appliance), and to night I decine with satisfaction that I voted to over-ride those vetoes (cheers); all of them at least that we could get a chance at I know it has been too producal in voting money for our Union soud; as and salors and I repet the charge and the Republican party has been too producal in voting money for our Union soud; as and salors and I repet the charge and the Republican party assumes the responsibility of the legislation. I am in favor of forever recognizing by liberal pensions our brave defenders of the Union, and I believe that a sufficient cause for thinking men to refuse their support to this Administration is found in the fact that its party and the President refuses to support by liberal pensions those men or the widows of those men who fought for and preserved our Nation. [Long continued appliance.]

A GLANCE AT THE REPUBLICAN PARTY'S RECORD, My friends, let not this brief allusion be construed into an attempt on my part to renew the issues of the war, for I have no sympathy with efforts of that kind. What else has our Democratic Administration done or attempted? Nothing, except to restore the flars, the trophies that marked the victorious progress and crowning triumphs of the Union cause. And I give the President the full benefit of his intention there. Let us took to the record of the Republican party for nearly a quarter of a century. We have added to the Constitution those provisions which make us surely a nation and the freest and most projectous people upon the face of the earth. [Appining.]

[Appliance.]
If has created by Federal laws a political system or

Appinance.

It has created by Federal laws a political system or policy for the protection of American labor and American industries, the preservation of our markets for the products of our farms and factories, and it is right here that these two parties divide.

At the commencement of the civil war the Republican party was compelled to a policy which was highly protective, to support our armies and the navy, and our stateamen builded better than they knew at the time. Forests and prairies have become farms, villages and cities have been created, great States peopled, our national products increase from mines, farms and factories, and a vast interstate commerce created and our trade so increased and extended that if the balances of trade of the nations of the world are not satisf here in New-York, we make the prices; our financial system has made us the most prosperous nation; our markets control the markets of the world; our grain regulates the markets of Europe; our manufactured goods—a product of \$2,000,000,000 annually—fix the price of those goods here and abroad; and as to labor, nowhere else does it command the high price paid it in the United States. [Applause.]

those goods here and abount in the United States. [Applause.]
Look back and at what this country was and our people were in 1860 and compare the situation with that of to-day. We are far in advance in the possession of all that adds to the comforts, the pleasures, the luxuries and the happiness of the people—all the people—and for a far lower price than ever before in the history of our country. Each man accomplished mere now through the aid of the machinery that has been given to the world through our grand system of patent laws, and therefore everything that we consume, use or wear has been clear each, labor lightened, yet made more remunerative, and capital is profitably employed, and this has been the result of the great financial system of the Republican party established by it amidefended by it against the persistent assaults of the Democracy; and now we have reached a point where it is absolutely necessary to reduce our revenue, because we have paid all our National debt that is due, and the Democracy confronts the question of taxation and we find that it is incompletent to grasp or grapple with it.

FALSE CLAIMS OF THE DEMOCRATS. The Democratic party claims to be the party of the

laboring man, and we discover that the part of the labor vote upon which the Democratic

cannot reflect the policy of the Administration, I believe they should never be buffetted about from one party to another to corrupt parties and pelitics. I know that we had under Republican Administration a good Civil Ser-vice which will never be improved by the Democratic party. [Applause]

had under Republican Administration a good Civil service which will sover be improved by the Democratic party. [Applause.]

The Civil servicer formers claimed to be a little better than Republicans, and left us. [Laughter.] Their mission upon the earth, they said, was to elevate partis, it can be not to the property and went to the Democratic party to see the effect of their elevating influences. They were deluded with the hope that something might be accomplished in that direction, but after an experience of a little more than two years and a half they are turning their backs upon the Administration in disgust. The Democratic labor you is organizing under the leadership of ideary George. Why f Because Democracy has not redeemed the pledges to these people. And Democracy has my the democracy has not redeemed the pledges to these people. And Democracy has my the pledges and put the Republican party out of power, and their Administ ation contents livelf with leaving taxation and everything else as it found it, and all that commends the President is that so far he has only threatened to, but has not assaulted Republican laws, and has charmed from the Republican policy in some respects. [Applause.]

The George party proposes that all the taxes of the country be located upon real estate, stores, effices, factories, the farms and houses; at also says that municipalities should supply, free of oost, the people with heat, with light, with water, and that it is the duty of the Government to ewn the telegraph lines and the railroads, all at the expense of the land—upon the theory that there is a value in land that is not the product of labor of arm or brain and therefore not the property of the possessor. The President does not approve these doctrines of a large faction of nis party, an

product of labor of arm or brain and that is not the product of labor of arm or brain and therefore not the property of the possessor. The President does not approve these doctrines of a large faction of his party, and I am councilled to ask why in Heaven's name don't they say the Government should feed and clothe all the people [langhter]; why not declare that it be enacted that labor be and the same hereby is abolished! [More laughter]. No. I have no sympathy with that organization. Labor is the greatest blessing of the homes race. I believe in labor, and I believe in men owning their own real estate, shops and homes, and I den't believe in laud being taxed alone to support the Government. I believe that property in whatever form it may be, land or personal property, accumulated by the efforts of the arm or brain, asould believe to these who carn it. Laws cannot be devised that will place all mankind upon one and the same level. God established that it is for every man to work out his own destiny, and it never will depend upon any enactment of the Legislature or Congress. [Applause.]

For more than two and a half years the Democratic Administration has been in power without a serious effort to redeem their pledges, false to their teachings; and the laws that were passed by the Republican party and approved by Republican Presidents, to pay off the National debt are now being executed not with standing all of the matured debt is disenarged and \$100,000,000 are annually pouring into the Treasury of the United Stases more than the Government has use for. For two years and eight months the Democratic party has been unable to formulate a law that it can units upon for the reduction of these taxes. Incompetent!! [Applause,] mompetent!! [Hearty applause,] That is the only word that fifly describes them. Well, I say here with some degree of pride that they may well pause when confronting that great question. It has taken the Republican party twenty-four years to formulate and perfect our financial system of laws. It has been sufficient to defray the expenses of the war and enable as to pay offour great. National debt, and to provide liberal pensions for our soldiers. [Applause,] It has developed our natural consucres, and who of you in this whole period ever felt that you were a tax-burdened people! No, it resied so lightly you mardly appreciated you were taxed at all.

Hills were introduced in the last Congress, but when the 4th of March last was reached that Cangress died a constitutional death, with nothing accomplished, and the country is threatened to-day with a confraction of its country is threatened to-day with a confraction of the country is threatened to-day with a confraction of the country is threatened to-day with a confraction of the country is threatened to-day with a confraction of the country is threatened to-day with a confraction of the country is threatened to-day with a confraction of the country is threatened to-day with a confraction of the country is threatened to-day with a confraction of the country is threatened to-day with a confraction of the country is threatened to-day with a confraction of the country is threatened to-day with a confraction of the country is threatened to-day with a confraction of the country is threatened to-day with a confraction of the country is threatened to-day with a confraction of the country is threatened to-day with a confraction of the country is threatened to-day with a confraction of the country is threatened to-day with a confraction of the country is the country in the Country in the Country in the Country in the Cou and eight months the Democratic party has been unable

There is another ticket in the field to which I am compelled to allude briefly here to day. That is the Prohibigiscuss the attitude of this ally of the Democratic party.

the main is the result of your convictions and determina-

can party and that from its ashes another bird would rise that would take a higher flight. (Laughter.) You defeated Blaine in this State in 1884, but you are not proud of it. Whatever of progress in temperance or reform has been made thus far has been accomplished without your aid by the Republican party, and you have villed it, and now instead of seeing our party destroyed you find Democracy distracted by factions and threatened with disintegration. I tell you that however pure and white your robes may be, however sweet like songs you sing, as long as those robes are purchased by the contributions of the Domocratic dens of infancy, your efforts for temperance will produce

those who believe that probibition in this State at this time would be a dead letter in our Constitution or upon our statute books, and that it would mean the unhawful, surrestrained sale of whiskey in our cities and towns. There is no community in which a law can be executed successfully unless there is a public sentiment back of it to support it. The most that can be expected of temperance laws in regard to cities is that they will restrain these liquor-dealers and diminish liquor-dealers, and local option is the best that is attainable. This question has been met fairly by the Republican party. Every article which may be used as a luxury or so as to be harmful to man. I believe should be meeted by any in part the expenses of the Government, and this is the policy of the Republican party. Applause.

What has the Republican party done in this direction? The Ved for bill that was introduced into the last Legislature and passed would have reduced the expenses of our State Government one third. It was a bill which would have reduced our State taxes one third. Yet the Democrate Governor vetoed it. Every taxpayer their whole strength in the Legislature against that bill, and the Democrate Governor vetoed it. Every taxpayer here would have seen his state tax reduced one third if that had become a law. The taxes in the end are paid by the labor of the country, are part of the cost before labor can be paid or profits divided, and it is you, laborers, who would have appreciated the reduction of taxation.

Applan FEDERAL TAXATION MUST BE REDUCED.

But the great question of Federal taxation I must dwell upon at greater length. One hundred millions of surplus revenues annually are obtained by taxation upon the country, and it must be reduced. We have our industries of enormous growth, our shops a nd factories, farmers depend for the sale of their products. The probfarmers depend for the said of their produces. The pro-lem is, how is this surplus to be reduced so as to pre-serve all these industries t. I shall not attempt in detail to indicate the policy which must be adopted by Cou-gress and keep the country prosperous, but a policy must be pursued that will keep the shops open and labor and capital employed, and preserve our market for agricultural products.

When labor is employed trade is good and the merchants are prosperous and transportation re-

When labor is employed trade is good and the merchants are prosperous and transportation returns profils to the capital and labor engaged in it. Will you close up the shops and depress trade I will you stop the prosperous career of your city and other cities that are dependent for their prosperity upon the maintenance of the system of government established by the Republican party! They tell us that there are 400 different articles upon which taxes are levied. It is the Democratic cry. We have already removed largely the burden of taxation from the necessities and comforts of common life; they amount to only about \$80,000,000, including sugar. Remove protection from our native industries, never [Loud applause, I do not favor a policy for the Republic that will extend our empire. We have enough of that, and danger to free institutions always larks in association together of men under different climatic influences and of varying temperaments and civilization. But I do favor the extension of our commerce and if possible the accomplishment of commercial supremacy.

PROTECTION FOR AMERICANS.

The development of the mechanic arts core fostered by our policy, has made it easy for us to grasp and hold the trade of the other nations upon both of the American continents. Why not do it! There is one way, by protecting and fostering American transportation upon the high seas. European nations do it, out this Administration has refused, and attempted to frighten the people from it, by crying "subsidy!" Wherever the Yankee trader will locate we should follow England's example and carry him his mail and American goods. Free trade of England is the perfection of government, as illustrated and advocated by Democracy. And she affords to her industries in her vast purchase of their products for maintaining her armies and navies, in the market; she thus affords a higher degree of protection than the American manufacturer has, and at a much larger cost to the taxpayers each year. She sxpen is for goods for Government use, in excess of our taxation, nearly if not the fall amount of our tariff taxes, and furnishes transportation to distant markets for her surplus goods. I would not increase our army and navy to support our manufactures, but I would help them to a foreign market. [Applanse.]

I know it is often said with reference to the Republican party that she looks to her past record. I have called Wherever the Yankee trader will locate we should follow

party is compelled to rely for its success has gone out of its ranks. [Laughter.]

The Givil Service has been demoralized, and the friends of Civil Service has been demoralized, and the friends of Civil Service reform are confronted with that fact. They told us they had pledges that the Democratic party wend make progress and elevate the standard of official excellence beyond what could be expected from the Republican party. Has it been soi I do not know a single Civil Service reform, and I desired they have had been so their fathers along a large extent the pelicy of this Administration.

They extend the pelicy of the Administration in the class of far as every Federal offices is concerned, reflecting to any extent the pelicy of the Administration in the class of the activity of the Administration in the class of the activity of the Administration in the class of the activity of the Administration in the class of the activity of the Administration in the class of the activity of the Administration in the class of the activity of the Administration in the class of the activity of the Administration in the class of the activity of the Administration in the class of the activity of the Administration in the class of the activity of the Administration in the class of the activity of the Administration in the class of the activity of the Administration in the class of the activity of the Administration in the class of the activity of the Administration in the class of the activity of the Administration in the class of the activity of the Administration in the class of the activity of the Administration in the class of the activity of the Administration in the class of the activity of the Administration in the class of the Administration in the class of the activity of the Administration in the class of the activity of the Administration in the class of the activity of the Administration in the class of the activity of the Administration in the class of the activity of the Administration in the class of the activity I know it is often said with reference to the Republican party that she looks to her past record. I have called your attention to her past record with reference to her maneial system. That record also contains the constitutional amendments, nationalizing us and guaranteeing freedom and a ballot to all. Our party is not to be destroyed. This audience in an off-year foretells victory next year, when we will ciect a President of the United States, [Cheers and long continued applaiss.] The Democratic party, when it took possession two years and a half ago, said that they had returned to their father's nouse and they were to stay there [lamphtet]; but it was not their house or the house of their fathers which they entered, and they will not keep it. This Government is not theirs; they have had no part in preserving or creating it in its present form. You recall the dovern

the candidate of your choice for President in 1883. Upon the State of New-York will depend the Government we shall have in the future, and we must organize. Men, see to it that you are registered. Our party is worthy of taking the Government of the country in 1888, and I believe it will. It has given nearly a quarter of a century of the best government a nation ever hat. We have been told that the gentleman at the head of our State ticket this fail has only a name to recommend him, but, gentlemen, that name is the mane of Grant, [Cheera for Colonel Grant] and is enough to assure us that our State affairs will be safe in his hands. Let us organize and raily to the support of the representative and the son of the dead here, whose deeds as a soldier and counsels as a state-sman illuminate the brightest pages of American history. [Applaase long continued.]

MR. MILLER ARRAIGNS THE DEMOCRATS. The a plause that followed Mr. Hiscock's closing words was renewed when ex-Senator Miller rose to speak, and was repeated again and again for the restoration of the Republican party to He said in substance:

power. He said in substance:

Mr. Chairman, Ladiks and Gentlemen: I thank you must sincerely for this hearty greating. If the state of New-York for the last two years has been doubtful to the Republicau party, it is all due to the city of New-York. The overwhelming Democratic majorities with which you have greeted our Republican majorities have borne us under from time to lime. In various parts of the State people have said to me, without exception: "It is all right here. We shall give our usual Republican majorities [applance], but what are you going to do in New-York city I' [Renewed applance.]

I have come down here as an ambassafor from the rural districts to ask of you, the Republicans of New-York that you will rend me back with the assurance that if we come down to Harlem Bridge with the old-time Republican majority [applance], that you on your part will do your share in this city. (Cries of "We will" and prelonged chearles.] In crossing spayten Duyvil Creek last night on my way to this city I fell like leaving behind me all of my Republican hopes. [Langhter.] Still I think I may reasonably hope that the Republicans of this city will do at least their full duty. I think I may guarantee that. [Applance.]

NEW-YORK A FREEK-TRADE CENTRE.

NEW-YORK A FREE-TRADE CENTRE. The tr e interests of the City of New-York lie with the Republican party. I know that this city is a great centre and stronghold of free trade; it is the great entrepot into which the manufactories of Europe pour their more than \$600,000,000 worth of goods and take out of it our products. Twenty five or even twenty years ago the great importing trade of this city was in the hands of American citizens, but to-day the foreign manufacturer through his immediate agent in this city, by means of fraudulent invoices and undervaluation, has

by means of fraudulent invoices and undervaluation, has driven out of the importing trade in this city nearly every American citizen.

But in aptic of undervaluation, in spite of fraudulent invoices, in spite of freasury decisions made in the interest of free trade by this Administration, the American people have met free trade here upon the very threshold of the country and have won great victories. (Appeadse.) The last census showed that whilst New-York was the entrepot for more than three-fourths of all the goeds that come into our country it was at the same thus the leading manufacturing city upon this centiment. Formerly Pailadelphia had borne that honor, in 1880 this great question was brought home to the laboring men of

The campaign of 1880 was settled in this city as was the campaign of 1881, and within a radius of five miles

influence our prediction of wool greatly indicates. In manufacturers did not wish to import wool except for a course quantity of carpets. Laughter and appliance | If the duty were taken off raw wool it would not be more than five years before the sheep husbandry of this country would be destroyed. Take off the duty on iron ore and coul and what becomes of the poor miners who are deliving in the bowsis of the carth, and for whom our Democratic breaken prefend to have so much aying all, and even if you put these common necessaries of life.

y they propose to case the duty off sugar ! We have ady put ter and coffee on the free list because they not native American products. We are importing at and we pay upon it a duty of \$50,000,000.

are not native Americas products. We are importing sugar and we pay upon it a duty of \$5.0,000.000, will the Democratic party put sugar on the free list in order that that may be made cheaper for every man in this country! They never voted that way when the question came up in congress. Sugarts the natural product of a Democratic State called Louisman. [Great languater and appliance] The Democratic voted for free from, free wood and free coal. When we suggested that the duty on sugar should be taken off, the Democratic party railed to protect the interests of Louisiana. [Derisive cheera.] They say they propose to reduce the duty produced that the common grades of woollen goods consumed by our labouring people, when we consider them quality for quality, are quite as cheap here as elsewhere. [Applaance.]

Appliause.] We have made it possible for men to get fairly good suits We have made it possible for the to get tarry good suits of clother at from \$6 to \$10.

We imported into this country last year \$50,000,000 worth of fron and steel, and this notwithstanding that the products of our own furnaces were greater than ever before. Before 1860 we had never made in this country more than \$00,000 tons of pig fron in a year. Last year we made over \$,000,000 tons, while we imported over \$50,000,000 worth af fron and steel, the duties upon which where \$10,000,000. Supposing our Democratic friends cut down the duty upon fron to 5 per lon. The imports during the next DIVIOR THE TARIFF-DOUBLE THE REVENUE.

So I might go through the list, showing that a decrease n the tariff duties as proposed would only increase the imports and swell the surplus. As Mr. Burke, the greatest of English statesmen, said: "You may divide the tariff, but you will double the revenue." This, friends, tariff, but you will double the revenue." This, friends, the Democratic plan would do. [Applause.] Instead of our surplus revenue for the next year boing \$100,000,000,000 at its more likely that it would be from \$200,000,000 to \$250,000,000. What meanished the would become of American industry and American industry and the merican industry and the merican industry and the merican industry and the merican industry and the surplus of the terrible panies which have followed the repeated attempts to reduce the duties to give you some like of the consequences that would follow any reduction of the tariff. The only way to reduce the revenue by a reduction in the tariff is to put imported goods on the free list. Then all the revenue would cause. So also would all our own manufacturing industries. Applause.] But if you put up the tariff you decrease the revenue and benefit home industries. If the duty on iron last year had been \$7 or \$8 a ton instead of \$6 a ton, the imports of from would have would have failen off 75 per cost, within a great decrease in the amount manufactured by ourselves. [Applause.] here ase the duty upon iron goods and woollen goo is 25 per cent and you will decrease the imports by more than 50 per cent, and set hundreds of thousands of laboring men at work upon their production at home. [Applause.] NO SOLUTION OFFERED BY DEMOCRATS.

But the Democratic party offers no solution of this ion at all. Evidently it has no ideas upon this sub-I need not tell you how the Republican party when peeded. If it were in power now there would be no surplus difficulty. It would have arr nged our tariff system and internal revenue system wisely, as it has

policy. That may be a misnomer; because if I understand, this Administration has not yet had any foreign policy. [Laughter.] It has p unlited such policy as it has had to be dictated from the British foreign office. [Applanse.] This is a serious charge, and I do not make it for the purpose of getting your applianse. Take the fishery question; I need not explain what that is here. Under a former treaty our fishermen and people in the New-Eordand States believed that they were placed at a great disadvantage, and notice was given that the treaty should be abrogated. It expired according to notice. What did the Democratic Administration do! It continued the treaty in force, against the interests of our people by a simple upse dixt of the Secretary of State. Last winter, when Congress came together, it begred for power to appoint a commission to have the matter settled. Congress said: "No; we are satisfied with the condition of affairs as they are, save that we want this Administration to enforce the laws, and guarantee and protect the rights of our fishermen."

DEFYING THE WISHES OF THE PEOPLE. so Congress refused for the purpose, or give the President power to call a commission. In defiance of the expressed wish of the people of this country, so pronounced by its representatives in Congress, the President appointed a commission,

DISCOVERED IT HAD MADE A MISTARY. had probably made a mistake; that under the treaty we claimed; that there was a law of Congress, also, direc ing the protection of these fisheries. Then began a de-

ing the protection of these fisheries. Then began a devious course of backing out. Within a few days we have been told that the Secretary of State has so far humbled himself before the British Foreign Office as to telegraph his regrets that the order has not been carried out for releasing the sealers.

In the past history of the Democratic party there was one bright spet; but that, seemingly, has now vanished. It maintained at least a firm foreign policy. It was always ready to fight for America rights—for the rights of American seamen. We may congratulate ourselves that up to this Administration our foreign policy, soo matter what party was in power, was a brave one. We were prejured to go to war for our rights. It we had no ships or gues, we would build them as fast as we could; do our best meanwhile. Thomas Jefferson we had no ships or gues, we would build them as fast as we could; do our best meanwhile. Thomas deflerson negotiated the freaty for the purchase of Louisdana, and this is one of the bright things of our foreign policy, to which the Democratic party points with justifiable profes. But no language of mise will express my coatempt for the course which has been followed by this Administration in its foreign affairs. [Applause.]

When the last Republican Administration wer power, it had submitted to the Senate of the United which would have given us absolute control of a great canal or highway across the Isthmus, and which would

Our merchant matine is another subject of importance to the business men of this city. At the close of the war When peace was restored and the waste places were being built up it would have been supposed that the merchant marine would have been brought into life and vigor, but it was not;

is free snips." They want to adult foreign built ups free or there shall be no relief for your excellent marine. Are you ready for that proposition, is rehants of New Yerk! [Cries of "No."] Then see to that the Democrats of this State don't have a ore than 10,000 majority. [Cries of "No, they won't," ad cheers.

IMPROVING RIVERS AND HARBORS. Another matter of commercial interest is the improvethem. The last session appropriate leight militions, less than half the amount of the year before; and Prestient Cleveland veloed the bill, or, at least, allowed it to die without signature. The result to the public works of this city before another appropriation bill will be a loss of 25 per cont of the amount of that appropriation bill. Why should we below, affect or twenty years in improving the harbor or deepening the water at sandy Hook Bar when we have an overflowing treasury! [Cheera.] The Democratic party has been carping at the heels of the Republican party for twenty-live years because of the work it has done in developing the wonderful resources of this country; and now that it is in power it refuses to do anything itself. Is it not high time they went out? [Cries of "Nex."]

COLONEL GRANT TELLS A STORY.

finally in response to repeated invitations he arose and said:

Mr. Charman, Ladies and Gentlemen: After the issues that we have rathered together to discuss have been exhausted, I have been aviguent to exhaust the audience, or at least to help Colonel Denmison to de so. Langhter and cheers. It would be very improper and useless for me to say anything upon the issues except on one point, and I would have to illustrate that in order to toil of the term I want to use. About three years ago, over in Westokaster County, my father went out driving, and sat with his back to the horses. Coming to a pretty scene, somebody in the carriage asked him how he liked it. They asked him why, "Because," he replied, "I never see anything 'ull it is past." Great laughter and prolonged cheering. I thing the Republican party, taking a Democratic view of the late elections, has come to the conclusion that they are going to change all that. They tool a Democratic view of the late elections, has come conclusion that they are going to change all that, are not going to miss any more elections. They they have made a mistake in allowing themselves defeated last fime, and they are going to try to correct it. [Cheers.] I thank you for listening to me, and will new give Colonel Dennison a chance to thre you more. [Laughter and cheers.]

Colonel Dennison—I am not going to the you at all; but only return my thanks for the kindly reception you have given me.

Colonel Grant heat.

Colonel Grant had no sooner sat down than the andience called for Colonel Dennison, and the candidate for Attorney-General responded in a few well chosen remarks that brought down the house. The meet ng adjourned with three rousing cheers for the State ticket and the Republican

WITH A BOTTLE

Of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral at hand, one may feel compara atively secure against the various diseases arising from sudden changes of temperature, expenure to drafts and storms, and the inclemencies of spring and fall. "Of the many preparations before the public for the cure of Colds, Coughs Bronchitis, and kindred diseases, there are none, within the range of my experience and observation, so

RELIABLE

as Ayer's Cherry Poetoral," writes Thomas G. Edwards, M. D., of Blanco, Terna.

George W. Dick, of Newton, Mass., says: "Two years ago I took a severe cold, which, being neglected, was followed by a terrible cough. I lost flesh rapidly, had night sweats, and was so a confined to my bed. A friend advised the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I began to take this medicine, and before finishing the first buttle was able to sit up. Four botties effected a perfect cure."

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. mand the all licenstate. Price \$1 , six bottles, \$6. THE FIGHT OVER THE DISTRICT-ATTOR-

NEYSHIP. A CITIZENS' MOVEMENT PROBABLE TO NOMINATE MP. NICOLL.

There is every reason for believing that a citizens' organization will be formed, having for its object the nomination and election of Delancey Nicoll for District-Attorney, and the indorsement and election of Randolph B. Martine for additional Judge of the Court of General Sessions. Before the nominating conventions met, the Young Mens' Democratic Club and the Harlom Demo-cratic Club met and formally indorsed Messrs, Nicoli and Martine. Committees were appointed and waited on the Tammany and County Democracy conventions, and presented them copies of the resolutions adopted by the clubs. The Committees also waited on the Confer ence Committees, and again urged the advisability of nominating Messrs. Nicoll and Martine.

Frederick R. Condert made an eloquent speech before sub-committees of the Conference Committees, strongly advocating the nomination of the men who had done so much to convict the " boodlers."

A joint conference of the committees of the two clubs was held yesterday afternoon at the office of James E. Graybill, No. 229 Broadway. After discussion it was deided that as the nominations had been made, the com-mittees had no power to act, and that each committee should report back to its club for futherr instructions.

Circulars were passed around yesterday for signatures, for a meeting to be held in the near future to place Delancey Nicoll in nomination for District-Attorney, and to indorse the candidacy of Mr. Martine. The date of the meeting was not agreed upon. It was soon apparent that there would be no trouble in procuring nundreds, if not thousands, of names to such a call. It Is more than probable that a committee will be chosen to taken the matter in hand-probably a committee of 100 of the city's most reputable citizens. If this is done, the meeting is likely to be held in one of the large halls on an evening in the early part of the present week.

The Committee of Twenty-four appointed by the Irving Hall Convention on Thursday evening uset last evening in the rooms of the Seymour Club, in East Fourteenth-st., and adopted the following resolution: Resolved, That in view of public demand, and in con-sideration of his connent fitness for the office, as evidenced by his official record, we recontineed to the convention Delancey Nicoll as its candidate for District-

REPUBLICANS FAVOR THE YOUNG PROSECUTOR The Republican leaders met in caucus again late yes-terday at the headquarters in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. It was known before they went into caucus that no deelsion had been reached regarding the composition of County and Judiciary ticket. Nothing was done therefore. A brief discussion was had as to the best time to meet again, and it was agreed that the caucus should be adjourned until Monday at 8 p. m.

who gathered in groups after adjournment was the advisability of nominating or indorsing Delancey Nicoll for District Attorney. There was only one opinion as to his strength in the community. All agreed that the ntiment of the conservative, right-thinking portion of the citizens was with Mr. Nicoll, on account of his invaluable services in connection with the "boodle" trials. The only question was whether it would not be etter to nominate a straight Republican ticket. The sentiment of the majority seemed to, be in favor of taking Mr. Nicoll. All were willing to talk freely and give their views; but as nearly all are members of the best not to be quoted by name. Two or three days might

A well known West Sile leader said: restersay to was opposed to the indorsement of DeLancey Nicoll. To-day I favor it. I do so for these reasons: Mr. Nicoll un-doubtedly has the sentiment of the community, in-cluding a large part of the Republican voters. His nomination will attract to the support of the ticket a good many conservative Democrats. who are disgusted with the dickering of the Tammany and County thrown over for a man like Fellows. His nomination will help our State ticket, for it will bring out on election placing of Mr. Nicoll on our ticket will strengthen it. I 1

oused. It is doubtful whether we can elect our ticket County Democracy, unless we can attract to our support that portion of the voters who may be classed as indethat will receive the support of this class, it will win. There is no doubt of that. Is it not good sense and good

Against arguments of this kind, the only ones advanced were that it would not help the Republican party in this city to elect a Democrat, and that it was e that Mr. Nicoll might be elected and the rest of the ticket defeated.

HOW MR. NICOLL FEELS AND TALKS. NOT ANXIOUS FOR THE PLACE, BUT WILLING TO

OREY THE CALL OF THE PEOPLE.
Delancy Nicoll, whom Maurice J. Power at last suc ceeled in knilling takes the result of the Democracy's nomination with entire good-humor. He never had an reason to expect that the friends of the "boodlers," who control the County Democracy and are almost as strment of our rivers and narbors. With an overflowing | in Tammany Hall, would permit his name to get before treasury four can get only pairty appropriations for your great rivers and harbors, and that is fitful and uncertain. The first session of the last Congress yous an apportance of eighteen willions of deliars for them. The last session appropriate legith millions less than half the amount of the year before; and President. claimed Fitzgerald as the only candidate whom he would even consider. The necessity of changing his plans at the last moment, in order to defeat Nicoll, is regarded as

a miserable confession of weakness.

The County Democracy is completely demoralized as a The County Democracy is completely accurately at result of Power's blind and "non-dling" leadership. It had to give Tammany all but three of the local offices as the price of Nicol's head, and even in its own organization the feeling against Power is generally bitter. It is felt that he has already wrought havee in a once strong on, and that he is leading the party to certain

Colonel Fellows's weak and bad record was the subject of conversation everywhere yesterday. His me one is After Mr. Miller had finished, which he did amid great applause, there were loud calls for this year, and yet the judgments against him in the Colonel Grant. He did not intend to speak, but finally in response to repeated invitations he arese explained desertion of the prosecution in the Cleary case makes his record in the "boodle" cases worse than Fitzgerald's. It is well known that DistrictiAttorney Martine did not believe that Colenel Fellows was stek enough to justify any such desertion, and remarked to several of his friends at the time: "Fellows may be sick. I really believe he is not well; but I doubt very much if he ever intended to take part in this trial."

THE ONE MAN UNFIT FOR THE OFFICE. The Colonel does not pretend that he was confined to his bed. He went to several public entertainments while the trial was going on, and drove out in a carriage almost every day. The fact that, born a Northern man, he served in the Rebel army is also telling severely against him. He is regarded by those who know him best as a weak, generous spenathrift, whose condition of chronic debt is due to no fair reason, as his revenues have always been large; and therefore he is just the one man untit for such an office as that of District Attorney. Politically he has always been the slave of his organization, and appears in that light most conspiciously now. His acceptance of the nomination at the command of "Boss" Power was an act much like treachery to Mr. Nicoll; he had all along assured him that nothing would induce him to take the place. Republicans hall his nomination with unconcealed satisfac-They say he will be badly beaten.

Early yesterday morning the Independent Democratio movement in favor of Mr. Nicoll's nomination began to take shape. He did not come down to his office, but at his home dozens of prominent citizens called, urging him to stand as a candidate. Several members of the Republican County Committee waited upon him, assur-ing him of their support for his indorsement by the Republican Convention next Tuesday. He was found in his library in the afternoon, surrounded by piles of manuscript and law books, preparing his brief in the appeal of sharp. He said that the time was so short before the argument of the Sharp case before the Court of Appeals that he was compelled to make use of every available morgent for work on his brief.

MR. NICOLL'S MANLY STATEMETT. When asked if he intended to run against Colonel Fellows he replied:

That will depend entirely on circumstances. Against Colonel Fellows I have nothing to say personally. Against the methods and people that orough: about his nomination, I could say a great deal. I went into the

The Correct Time.

There are very few men who does not pride themselves on always having the correct time; and wonderful and delicate mechanisms are devised to enable them to do so. But the more delicate a chromometer is made, the more subject it becomes to derangement, and unless it be always to be perfectly clean it soon loses at saefulness. What wonder, then, that the human machine—so much note delicate and intricate than any work o man—should require to be kept theroughly cleaned. The liver is the management of this complex a rueture, and on the impuriess left in the blood by a disordered liver depend most of the list that flesh is heir to. Even consumption (which is lung scrotting) is recable to the imperfect action of this organ. Kidney diseases, akin diseases, sick headache, heart disease, droppy and slong patalogue of grave maissites have their origin in a torpid or singsish liver. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, by establishing a healthy, no read science.

NICOLL'S FRIENDS AND FOES | District Attorney's office not as a politician nor on went in purely as a friend of Mr. Martine. Being wholly removed from political associations, I was free to do my duty as I saw it, without any interference from them. I took up the 'boodle' cases, under Mr. Martine's direc tion, from the highest sense of public duty. Immediate. ly I found confronting me a tremendous political conspiracy. It seemed as if every boss and every disceputable politician in New-York had no other business than to defeat those prosecutions. Though they were so-peatedly beaten, they grew more and more impudent and bold, and I foun, that they had their hands every-

where. The city is to-gay practically enthralled by them,
"Now, I never wanted this nomination. Everyboly who knows me knows that this is true. All my personal and pecuniary interests lay in the direction of my return to private practice. Moreover, I have no ambitions to gratify in politics. I do not aspire to a seat in Congress, on the bench, or anywhere else. My ambitton centres in my work as an advocate. Criminal practice is not inviting to me, so that from every personal point of view I have nothing to gain by becoming District-Attorney, At the same time, I was not and am not now insensible of public duty.

HE ALONE KNOWS THE BRIBERY CASES.

"These bribery cases, as every one knows, were assigned to me by Mr. Martine. Day and night I worked them up, discovered the evidence, collected it, studied the law, and tried the cases in court. I know them from beginning to end, and no one else does know them There are several of them yet to be tried, and the man who undertakes that work-for of course I shall not feel it my duty to remain in the office after January I-will have the herculean task before him of obtaining what ! already have, with far less chance of getting the evidence at all and with an even more formidable oppo sition than I encountered.

" Knowing this to be true, I have felt that I should not absolutely decline to take the office if there was any general public desire to have me do so. I was some what destrous, also, to see if the 'boodlers' and ther friends actually had the power in the Democratic organizations to carry out their threats against me According ly, without lifting a finger to get the nomination, with out asking a single politician or a single newspaper tor support, I let the matter run along.

"Well, it seems that the 'boodle' people did has power enough to beat me. They have shown their strength, and the matter is now in the hands of the people. I am not now, any more than I was before, a candidate for the office. But if there proves to be any such expression of public sentiment as impres with the duty of standing as the candidate of those forces which, in my judgment, should control public office here, I shall do my duty. I am not manufacturing public sentiment any more than I was asking political

THE COLONEL'S UNHAPPY CREDITORS. SOME OF THE UNPAID JUDGMENTS ON THE COURT RECORDS.

Evening World has been investigating the record of Colonel Fellows and printed vesterday a startling list of the unsatisfied judgments against him from the court records. It says:

An examination of the judgment rolls for the past thirfeed year, or as far back as January 1, 1875, discovers twenty-six judgments against Colonel Fellows in the office of the County Clerk. These judgments were obtained in almost every grade of court in this city, and there is only one year -1884. when he escaped litigation. Of these twenty-six judgments, aggregating a good many thousand dollars, only one has ever been satisfied. That was for \$438.93, in tavor of James Exbert and John Crawford, and was satisfied just after the Presi

SOME OF THE JUDGMENTS RECORDED

Following is a list of the unsatisfied judgments filed against Colonel Fellows since January 1, 1875: \$554 08 in favor of Armour, Ritch & Woodford, in Superior ourt, October 27, 1875. \$821 13 in layor of James W. Bell, in Marine Court, Novem-ber 26, 1876.

sit: 43 in favor of Milton A. Elliott, September 6, 1876

Stane, in Superior Court, January 9, 1877. Embout Colors, 1, 200 02 in favor of William Henry Aroung Thomas 9, 1, 200 02 in favor of William Henry Aroung Thomas 9, 1870. Ritch and stewart L. Wood on the Court of Common Peak, Peernary 10, 1877. Aroung Strein & Woodford, aftorneys, 21,000 05 in favor of Mary Marine, about straits of William Machine, in Supreme Court, April 25, 1877.

S872 22 in favor of George W. Lord, Phomas Burke and Samuel Lord, Jr., in Superior Court, June 28, 1877.

S056 18 in favor of Janes Activelions and Daniel Clark Briggs, in Superior Court, August 1, 1877.

S181 83 in favor of the National State Bank of Troy, it Superior Court, August 14, 1878. Superior Court, All S78, Supreme Court, Algary 17, 1878. f. of the favor of James M. Raymond, Frederick Hea-\$12. 0.3 in favor of James M. Raymond, Freberick Heamens and John H. Thompson, October 25, 1878, Marine Court,
B. Elgar Anthory, attorney for plaintiff,
\$1,466 51 in favor of the Continential National Bank of
New York, obtained Junuary 10, 1879, in Supreme Court,
Edward F. Brown, attorney.
\$374 28 in favor of Courte F. Honaling, as assignes berein
of Clarence Levy, April 25, 1889, Marine Court. Feducat
of Taylor, attorneys.
\$352 39 in favor of Eliza M. Bartlett, March d, 1889,
Marine Court. Beach & Brown, planning a attorney.
\$301 71 in favor of Albert Gasse, July 29, 1881, Common
Pleas. Charles H. Woodburg, plannings attorney.
\$456 39 in favor of Lewis and theory S. Leland, November
\$456 39 in favor of Lewis and theory S. Leland, November
\$458 30 in favor of Francia Greenland, November 1, 1881, Supreme Court. Andrew J. Bogers, plannings attorney.

\$20d 38 in tavor of Jersey J. Bogers, planners as torner, \$180 80 in tavor of Francis Greenleaf, November 11, 1881, Marine Court. As Wilson, plaintiffs attorney, \$130 22 in tavor of Tilans and Company, May 20, 1882, Marine Court. Knerzis & Hanson, attorneya, \$235 49 in favor of Tilans and Company, May 20, 1882, Marine Court. Issue J. Macone, attorneya, \$235 49 in favor of Thomas Kirkpatrick, January 22, 1881, Marine Court. Issues J. Macone, attorney for plaintiff, \$229 39 in favor of George Achiebush, March 21, 1883, in Superior Court, Steplen H, Bragne, attorney for plaintiff, \$229 39 in favor of the American Specialty Company, October 9, 1885, Stath Jaduckal Desirie Court, \$4057 88 in favor of John 6, Haskin, obtained in Supreme \$2,057 88 in favor of John 6, Haskin, obtained in Supreme \$2,057 88 in favor of John 6, Haskin, obtained in Supreme ourt January 6, 1886. Abel Cook, attorney a Michael Lestrange, \$312 15, April 30, 1887.

LABOR MEN NOT AFRAID OF FELLOWS.

* There was a marked feeling of elation displayed it Labor circles yesterday over the nomination of Colonel Pellows for District-Attorney. "Our opponents could not have pleased us better," said Secretary Barnes of the United Labor party; "but I must confess that the you expect from such a conclave! Just think of it. A dozen men sitting down for two or three days calculdeciding who shall rule this city. They have, however, made a mistake this time. They have underrated that popular movement that has for its candidate Louis F. Post, and which is bound to win. Do I think it possible that Mr. Fost would withdraw in favor of Nicoli in case the actor should run on a Chiaens ticket, indeesed by the Republicans! No. sir, I do not. Mr. Fost is fab stay. It would not withdraw, and the party would not hear of it. The only thing for all good citizens who are opposed to Fellows is to unite on Post. As it is, I timily believe that he is in great danger of being elected.

John McMackin also denounced the nomination of Fellows, saying that to turn over the District-Attorneys office to him would be equivalent to turning it over to the criminal classes. McMackin's sentiments were indorsed by all the prominent leaders of the party. leciding who shall rule this city. They have, however

WHAT DEMOURATS THINK OF THEIR TICKET Democrats were not enthusiastic over the ficket patched up by the County Democracy and Tammany the ticket, praise was given gradgingly, and in some cases the make-up of the ticket was either denounced or damned with faint praise. The Tammany leaders and their followers, it is no secret, are not peased with the nomination either of Colonel John R. Fellows or Theodore W. Myers.

Mayor Hewitt said, when asked what he thought of the ticket: "It is a good one, as a whole. I see no reason why it should not be elected. The nominees for Supreme Court Justices are men of good ability and character. Mr. Myers will make a good Controller. I had nothing to do with selecting any of them. I was not consulted even as to the nomination of George H. Porster, who is to take my place in my absence if he is elected. There may be an attack on Colonel Pollows, but I like his nomination. He is a child of genus,

and of course has no money."

General Newton said: "I would have been pleased.

General Newton said: "I would have been pleased to see Mr. Nicoli nominated. I think he would have trengthened the ticket."

Register Sievin—The ticket is a thoroughly good one, and will undoubtedly be elected.

Ex. Register John Reiliy—Taken as a whole, I think the ticket a good one. It ought to be elected.

Sheriff Grant—The ticket is a good one, It is not entirely what the leasers of Tammany Hall would have wished, but I have no reason to doubt that it will be elected. Certainly no fault can be found by the public with the action of Tammany.

Assemblyman Eugene S. Ives—I think the ticket ought to go through all right. It has several good names on it.

What is Scrofula

It is that impurity in the blood, which, accumulating in the glands of the neck, produces unsightly lumps of swellings; which causes painful running sores on the arms, legs, or feet; which develops ulcers in the eyes, arms, legs, or rect; which develops uncers in the eyes, ears, or nose, often causing blindness or deafness; which is the origin of pimples, cancerous growths, or the many other manifestations usually ascribed to "humors." It is a more formidable enemy than consumption or cancer alone, for scrotula combines the worst possible reatures of both. Being the most angles, and the possible reatures of both. of both. Being the most ancient, it is the most general of all diseases or affections, for very few persons are ca-

How can it be cured? By taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, by the cures it has accomplished, often when other medicines have failed, has proven itself to be a potent and neguliar madicine, for and peculiar medicine for this disease. Some of these cures are really wonderful. If you suffer from acroula in any of its various forms, be sure to give Hood's Sarspartila a trial. Send for book of cures.

Hood's Sarsaparill& Sold by all druggists. \$1: 6 for \$5. Propared only by C. L. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell Mass.

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